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BOOK REVIEWS

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF FRANCE, by Edward M. Sait. (Yonkers-on Hudson, New York: World Book Company, 1920, pp. xv, 426, 478.)

This volume comprises the fourth of the series of "Government Handbooks" edited by David P. Barrows and Thomas H. Reed. The Introduction, which deals with the "Functioning of the Parliamentary System in War-Time", is followed by twelve chapters: I. The Constitution of 1875; II. The President of the Republic; III. The Ministers: Their Political Rôle; IV. The Ministers: Their Administrative Rôle; V. The Senate; VI. The Chamber of Deputies: Its Composition; VII. The Chamber of Deputies: Procedure; VIII. Local Government; IX. Political Development; X. Parties; XI. Administrative Courts; XII. The Ordinary Courts. The three appendices give an extensive critical bibliography, a list of "Prime Ministers of France under the Constitution of 1875", and the text of the electoral law of 1919. It would add little to the size and a great deal to the convenience of the book if the Constitutional Laws and the amendments thereto were included. The work is embellished with fourteen attractive illustrations.

This is the only book in English on the French political system as it is today, and it replaces the older works of Lowell and Bodley, which were written in 1896 and 1900, respectively. Their value now lies chiefly in the picture they give of the French government of a generation ago, which is of historical interest and furnishes a background for Professor Sait's book. He points out the changes which have taken place since those works appeared, notably in party development and the committee system of the Chamber of Deputies. He also brings such matters as the case law of the Council of State, the electoral law, and the changes in ministry down to date. The author has made full use of both the French and the English literature on his subject, and has indicated his sources not only in the above-mentioned bibliography but also in the rather full foot-notes.

Professor Sait has no case to establish, but gives an impartial account of French political institutions as he finds them embodied in constitutional and statutory law and in extra-legal development. The work is inclusive in scope, accurate in statement, clear and concise in style. It supplies a need which teachers and students of descriptive political science have long felt.

JAMES HART.

THE NEW WORLD ORDER, by Frederick Charles Hicks. (Garden City & New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1920, pp. viii, 496.)

This work is in reality a treatise on the new international law of today as it has been affected by the League of Nations and the recent treaties. Most of those who have studied international law up to the present time have felt that numerous changes have taken place during